

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

**CAPACITOR HAVING A FEEDTHROUGH ASSEMBLY
WITH A COUPLING MEMBER**

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**CAPACITOR HAVING A FEEDTHROUGH ASSEMBLY WITH A
COUPLING MEMBER**

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

- 5 This application is related to Application Serial Number xx/yyyyyy
(Attorney Docket # 279.234US1), filed on even date herewith, entitled FLAT
CAPACITOR FOR AN IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE, which is
incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Technical Field

- 10 The present invention concerns implantable heart monitors, such as
defibrillators and cardioverters, particularly structures and methods for capacitors in
such devices.

Background

- 15 Since the early 1980s, thousands of patients prone to irregular and
sometimes life-threatening heart rhythms have had miniature heart monitors,
particularly defibrillators and cardioverters, implanted in their bodies. These
devices detect onset of abnormal heart rhythms and automatically apply corrective
electrical therapy, specifically one or more bursts of electric current, to hearts.
20 When the bursts of electric current are properly sized and timed, they restore normal
heart function without human intervention, sparing patients considerable discomfort
and often saving their lives.

- The defibrillator or cardioverter includes a set of electrical leads, which
extend from a sealed housing into the walls of a heart after implantation. Within the
25 housing are a battery for supplying power, monitoring circuitry for detecting
abnormal heart rhythms, and a capacitor for delivering bursts of electric current
through the leads to the heart.

The capacitor can take the form of a flat aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
Flat capacitors include a stack of flat capacitor elements, with each element

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including one or more separators between two sheets of aluminum foil. The capacitor elements, each of which has an individual capacitance (or energy-storage capacity) proportional to the surface area of the aluminum foil, are connected together to provide a total capacitance. The stack of capacitor elements is housed within an aluminum capacitor case which is filled with electrolyte.

- 5 The capacitor includes one or more metal wires, known as feedthroughs, which connect the capacitor elements to defibrillator or cardioverter circuitry located outside the case. A feedthrough reaches the outside of the case through a hole in the case called a feedthrough hole. After the capacitor elements are assembled within the capacitor case and the feedthrough is inserted through the
- 10 feedthrough hole, manufacturers insulate the feedthrough from the case and seal the feedthrough hole. This involves, for instance, assembling an insulating sleeve, a nut, a gasket and/or other hardware around the feedthrough wire.

Thus, assembling the feedthrough, insulating the feedthrough, and sealing the feedthrough is a complex, time-consuming process.

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Summary

- To address these and other needs, the inventors have devised new capacitor structures and methods. An exemplary capacitor includes a case containing a capacitor stack. A coupling member having a base surface is directly attached to the
- 20 capacitor stack. A feedthrough conductor has a portion which extends through a feedthrough hole in the case and into a mounting hole in the coupling member. The capacitor includes a sealing member adjacent the feedthrough hole and the feedthrough conductor for sealing the feedthrough hole.

- One option provides an exemplary feedthrough assembly which includes a
- 25 plug having a hole and a feedthrough conductor mounted within the hole. The feedthrough conductor has a diameter approximately equal to or larger than the plug hole diameter, thus sealing the feedthrough hole without requiring any epoxy or excess hardware.

FIG. 13 is a schematic view of an exemplary implantable medical device incorporating a capacitor according to the present invention.

Detailed Description

The following detailed description, which references and incorporates the
5 figures, describes and illustrates one or more specific embodiments of the invention. These embodiments, offered not to limit but only to exemplify and teach the invention, are shown and described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention. Thus, where appropriate to avoid obscuring the invention, the description may omit certain information known to those of skill in
10 the art.

Figure 1 shows a flat capacitor 100 in accord with one embodiment of the present invention. Capacitor 100 includes a case 101, a feedthrough assembly 103, a terminal 104, and a sealing member 105. In the exemplary embodiment, case 101 is a D-shaped container manufactured from a conductive material, such as
15 aluminum. In other embodiments, case 101 is rectangular, circular, oval, or other desirable symmetrical or asymmetrical shape. Also, in some embodiments, case 101 is manufactured from a nonconductive material, such as a ceramic or a plastic.

Case 101 includes a feedthrough hole 107 which is drilled, molded, or punched in a portion of a wall of case 101. Feedthrough hole 107 is in part defined
20 by an edge 107a which outlines the feedthrough hole within case 101. Feedthrough hole 107 provides a passage for connecting feedthrough assembly 103 to circuitry outside of case 101. In some embodiments, case 101 includes two or more feedthrough holes for providing a second or third feedthrough assembly.

Feedthrough assembly 103 and terminal 104 connect capacitor elements to
25 outside circuitry. In the exemplary embodiment, feedthrough assembly 103 extends through feedthrough hole 107 and is insulated from case 101. Terminal 104 is directly connected to case 101. Alternatively, in some embodiments, the capacitor

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The separators include one or more electrolyte impregnated separators between each anode and each cathode. In the exemplary embodiment, each separator consists of two kraft papers impregnated with an electrolyte. The electrolyte can be any suitable electrolyte for an electrolytic capacitor, such as an ethylene-glycol base combined with polyphosphates, ammonium pentaborate, and/or an adipic acid solute. Other embodiments incorporate different numbers and arrangements of anodes, cathodes, and separators.

In the exemplary embodiment, each cathode of capacitor stack 202 is connected to the other cathodes and to conductive case 101. Terminal 104 is attached to case 101 to provide a cathode connection to outside circuitry. In some embodiments, the cathode is coupled to a feedthrough conductor extending through a feedthrough hole.

In the exemplary embodiment, each anode is connected to the other anodes of the capacitor. Attached to the anode of each capacitor element 205a-205n is a conductive tab or connection member 201. In one embodiment, each connection member 201 includes an edge face 215 which is substantially perpendicular to the major surface of the anodes. Edge face 215 provides a conductive surface for connecting each capacitor element 205a-205n to feedthrough assembly 103. The anode connection members 201 are welded or crimped together and are coupled to feedthrough assembly 103 for electrically connecting the anode to circuitry outside the case. In some embodiments, the cathode is coupled to a feedthrough assembly and the anode is connected to the case. In other embodiments, both the anode and the cathode are connected to feedthroughs.

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In one embodiment, connection members 201 are edge-welded to each other as discussed in co-pending U.S. patent application XX/YYYYY, filed xx/yy/zzzz (attorney docket number 279.168) which is entitled FLAT CAPACITOR HAVING MICRO-STAKED AND EDGE-WELDED CONNECTION MEMBERS, and which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Edge-welding the connection members provides a flat connection surface 216, which includes one or

more edge faces 215 of connection members 201. In some embodiments, connection members 201 are crimped, soldered, and/or connected by an electrically conductive adhesive.

In the exemplary embodiment, feedthrough assembly 103 includes two members, a feedthrough wire or conductor 203 and a coupling member 204.

- 5 Coupling member 204 is attached to capacitor stack 202 at connection surface 216, and feedthrough conductor 203 is attached to coupling member 204. In the exemplary embodiment, coupling member 204 partially extends through feedthrough hole 107.

- Feedthrough conductor 203 is a conductive member which can include
10 material such as nickel, gold plated nickel, platinum, aluminum, or other conductive metal. Feedthrough conductor 203 has a proximal end portion 217 attached to coupling member 204 and a distal end portion 218 for attaching to circuitry outside the case, such as defibrillator or cardioverter circuitry. In the exemplary embodiment, feedthrough conductor 203 has a diameter of approximately 0.016"
15 (0.4064 mm). However, other embodiments have feedthrough conductors of different diameters and/or non-circular cross-sections.

- Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional side view of details of one embodiment of feedthrough assembly 103 and its connection to connection members 201. As discussed above, in the exemplary embodiment, the edge faces 215 of each
20 connection member 201 form a substantially flat connection surface 216. In the exemplary embodiment, coupling member 204 is directly attached to connection members 201 at surface 216.

- In the exemplary embodiment, coupling member 204 is a high-purity aluminum member which is able to withstand the high voltages generated within the
25 capacitor case. In other embodiments it is made from another conductive material compatible with the capacitor stack. Coupling member 204 includes a base 404 and a holding tube 407. On one side of base 404 is a planar surface 405 for attaching to the planar surface 216 presented by edge-welded connection members 201.

Figure 6 shows additional details of exemplary base 404. In the exemplary embodiment, base 404 is substantially rectangular having a pair of opposing rounded or curved ends 602 and 604.

Referring again to Figure 4, in the exemplary embodiment, coupling member 204 is situated so that surface 405 abuts connection member surface 216. Coupling member 204 is laser welded using a butt-weld to surface 216 of connection members 201. Alternatively, coupling member 204 is attached using other means. Butt-welding coupling member 204 directly to connection members 201 provides an optimal electrical connection between capacitor stack 202 and the feedthrough assembly. Moreover, it also provides for a compact capacitor since very little, if any, space is wasted between capacitor stack 202 and feedthrough assembly 103. Also, since coupling member 204 is directly attached to capacitor stack 202, it helps support feedthrough conductor 203 while a sealing member 105, such as an epoxy, is applied to the feedthrough hole area.

Holding tube 407 is located on the opposing side of base 404 from surface 405. Tube 407 is a cylindrical member having an outer diameter dimensioned to fit within feedthrough hole 107. Tube 407 has a mounting section such as mounting hole 401 defined in part by an inner surface 402 of holding tube 406 which is generally perpendicular to base surface 405. Hole 401 is located down an axial portion of the tube.

20 Mounting section or hole 401 is for receiving proximal end portion 217 of feedthrough conductor 203. The surface of feedthrough conductor 203 contacts inner surface 402. In the exemplary embodiment, hole 401 is approximately 0.016" (0.4064 mm) in diameter. Alternatively, its diameter can conform with the size of conductor 203 so that feedthrough conductor 203 can matably fit within the hole.

25 In the exemplary embodiment, coupling member 204 has a height 204h of approximately 0.085" (2.519 mm). Other embodiments range from 0.050" to 0.100" or higher. Some embodiments provide a height of greater than 0.100".

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Figures 5A and 5B show an exemplary attachment of feedthrough conductor 203 to coupling member 204. In the exemplary embodiment, feedthrough conductor 203 and coupling member 204 are connected at a crimp 502. Alternatively, they are welded, soldered, glued or interference fit together, as will be discussed below. Exemplary crimp 502 compresses inner surface 402 (see Figure 4) of tube 407 into
5 mechanical and electrical connection with the surface of portions of feedthrough conductor 203. In the exemplary embodiment, a double crimp is employed. In some embodiments, a single crimp, double crimp, triple crimp or more are used.

In the exemplary embodiment, inner surface 402 of coupling member 204 is a curved surface defining an annular connection member. Crimp 502 compresses
10 and deforms opposing surfaces of annular inner surface 402 to contact conductor 203. In the exemplary embodiment, the opposing surfaces of inner surface 402 are separated by a first distance prior to being crimped and separated by a second distance, smaller than the first distance, after being crimped.

Figure 7 shows another exemplary coupling member 700. Member 700
15 includes a base 701 and a holding tube 702. Base 701 is a circular-shaped base. In the exemplary embodiment, base 701 has a diameter of approximately 0.050" (1.27 mm). In one embodiment (not shown), the base is square shaped.

Figure 8A shows another exemplary coupling member 800. Member 800 does not include a base. In the exemplary embodiment, hole 401 runs completely
20 through holding tube 802. In the exemplary embodiment, one end of tube 802 has a connection surface and is attached to surface 216 of connection members 201. A second end of tube 802 receives feedthrough conductor 203.

Figure 8B shows another exemplary coupling member 850. Member 850 does not include a base. In the exemplary embodiment, hole 401 runs only partially
25 through a holding tube 852. In the exemplary embodiment, one end of member 850 has a connection surface and is attached to surface 216 of connection members 201. An end of tube 802 receives feedthrough conductor 203.

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Figure 9 shows a side view of feedthrough assembly 103 in which feedthrough conductor 203 is coupled to coupling member 204 at one or more arc percussion welding areas, such as areas 982a and 982b. An exemplary arc percussion welding machine is manufactured by Morrow Tech Industries of Broomfield, Colorado. In this embodiment, the conductor 203 and coupling members are not crimped together. However, some embodiments include both welding and crimping.

Figure 10 shows an exploded view of capacitor 100 having a sealing member such as a plug 106 according to one embodiment of the present invention. Plug 106 is insertable into feedthrough hole 107 of case 101. In one embodiment, plug 106 has an outer diameter which is larger than the diameter of feedthrough hole 107, and the manufacturer inserts it within hole 107 in an interference fit. When plug 106 is located within feedthrough hole 107, the plug seals feedthrough hole 107 and electrically insulates feedthrough assembly 103 from case 101. In some embodiments plug 106 includes one or more flanges, which will be discussed below.

Figure 11 shows a cross-sectional view of plug 106 assembled with capacitor case 101. The present example show coupling member 204 attached to capacitor stack 202. However, in other embodiments plug 106 can also be used in capacitors having other types of feedthrough assemblies. In one embodiment, plug 106 electrically insulates case 101 from coupling member 204. Coupling member 204 has a first end 1115 located in the interior of case 101 and coupled to capacitor stack 202. Coupling member 204 also includes a second end 1111 located exterior to case 101 for connecting to circuitry, such as defibrillator, or other implantable medical device circuitry. In one embodiment, coupling member 204 has a feedthrough terminal attached thereto.

In this embodiment, plug 106 is a double-flanged plug. Plug 106 includes a first flange 108. First flange 108 includes a first surface 108a which faces the inner surface of case 101. When the capacitor begins to become pressurized, pressure

against a second surface 108b forces first surface 108a against the case. Thus, flange 108 creates a seal against the inner surface of case 101.

In this embodiment, plug 106 includes a second flange 109. Flange 109 includes a surface which faces the outer surface of case 101.

Plug 106 also includes a plug portion 110 which is located between and defined by first flange 108 and second flange 109. Portion 110 has a smaller diameter than either flange 108 and/or 109. Case edge 107a confronts plug 106 at portion 110. In this embodiment, portion 110 has a normal, unstressed outer diameter approximately equal to the diameter of feedthrough hole 107. In some embodiments, the unstressed outer diameter is larger than the diameter of feedthrough hole 107. In some embodiments, the unstressed outer diameter is smaller than hole 107. As one example, in this embodiment flange 108 has a diameter of approximately 0.080 inches and portion 110 has a diameter of approximately 0.060 inches.

Plug 106 also includes a central passage or hole 1102. In one embodiment, hole 1102 is axially located through the center of plug 106 and has an unstressed diameter 1102d which is smaller than or equal to a diameter 103d of a portion of feedthrough member 103 which is mounted within hole 1102. In various embodiments, diameter 1102d may range from approximately 0.015 inches to approximately 0.033 inches. In other embodiments, diameter 1102d is smaller than 0.015 inches. In some embodiments it is greater than 0.033 inches. Other embodiments vary the hole size depending on the size of the feedthrough conductor used. In some embodiments, when a feedthrough member such as coupling member 204 is inserted through hole 1102, an interference fit seal is developed between the feedthrough member and the plug. In other embodiments, hydrogen gas can escape along the feedthrough member/plug 106 border.

In one embodiment, plug 106 is made from a compressible, elastic material such as rubber, plastic, thermoplastic, or other elastic or elastomeric material. In one embodiment, when plug 106 is mounted within feedthrough hole 107 and

Some embodiments omit either or both of flanges 108 and 109. For instance, in some embodiments plug 106 has a generally cylindrical shape. In other embodiments, plug 106 has an hour-glass shape or other shape which closely fits within feedthrough hole 107. In some embodiments, plug 106 is a mass of elastic material with a dimension approximately equal to or larger than the width of
5 feedthrough hole 107.

In one embodiment, plug 106 seals the electrolyte within capacitor case 101, but it does not provide a hermetic seal. Hydrogen is created during consumption of water from the electrolyte and continues to be formed throughout the life of the capacitor. This can cause a hermetically sealed capacitor case to bulge outward
10 from the hydrogen gas production within, thus risking long-term device reliability due to shorting.

Accordingly, in one embodiment plug 106 permits out-gassing of hydrogen gas, thus alleviating any problems. For instance, in one embodiment, flange 108 creates a seal to the inner wall of the case 101. A pathway for the gas to escape is
15 then present along the border between coupling member 204 and plug 106.

Figure 12 shows a cross-sectional side view of a plug 120 according to one embodiment. Plug 120 includes one or more features of plug 106 and discussion of unnecessary details will be omitted. Plug 120 includes a first flange 128, a second flange 129, and a portion 130 between the two flanges 128 and 129. In one
20 embodiment, plug 130 includes a hole 132. Hole 132 has a sealing section such as a narrow section 132b, which is located between two nominal diameter sections 132a and 132b. Other embodiments omit section 132b or move it to either end, thereby omitting sections 132a or 132b.

In one embodiment, narrow section 132b provides an O-ring type
25 interference fit for a feedthrough member such as coupling member 204. In this embodiment, narrow section 132b is generally located within second flange 129. Other embodiments locate the narrow section within central portion 130. Other embodiments locate the narrow section within first flange 128. By way of example,

in one embodiment, the nominal diameters of sections 132a and 132c is approximately 0.032 inches, and the diameter of narrow section 132b is 0.026 inches.

Referring again to Figure 10, one method of assembling a capacitor having a plug 106 is as follows. Plug 106 is inserted into feedthrough hole 107 of case 101.

- 5 In one embodiment, plug 106 includes a double-flange construction which helps hold the plug in place once it is mounted. Feedthrough assembly 103 is attached to capacitor stack 202 and inserted through inner hole 1102 of plug 106 while capacitor stack 202 is placed within the cavity of case 101. An interference fit between plug 106 and feedthrough 103 and between case 101 and plug 106 are
- 10 created. Thus, a seal is formed between the interior of case 101 and the exterior of case 101.

Exemplary Embodiment of Implantable Defibrillator

- Figure 13 shows one of the many applications for capacitors incorporating
- 15 one or more teachings of the present invention: a generic implantable heart monitor 1300. As used herein, implantable heart monitor includes any implantable device for providing therapeutic stimulus to a heart muscle. Thus, for example, the term includes pacemakers, defibrillators, cardioverters, congestive heart failure devices, and combination and permutations thereof.

- 20 Heart monitor 1300 includes a lead system 1303, which after implantation electrically contact strategic portions of a patient's heart. Shown schematically are portions of monitor 1300 including a monitoring circuit 1302 for monitoring heart activity through one or more of the leads of lead system 1303, and a therapy circuit 1301 for delivering electrical energy through one or more of the leads to a heart.
- 25 Monitor 1300 also includes an energy storage component, which includes a battery 1304 and incorporates at least one capacitor 1305 having one or more of the features of the exemplary capacitors described above.

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In addition to implantable heart monitor and other cardiac rhythm management devices, one or more teachings of the present invention can be incorporated into photographic flash equipment or other devices using flat or cylindrical capacitors. Indeed, these teachings of the invention are pertinent to any application where high-energy, high-voltage, or space-efficient capacitors are

5 desirable.

Conclusion

In furtherance of the art, the inventors have devised a capacitor which includes, in an exemplary embodiment, a coupling member attached to a capacitor

10 stack of the capacitor, a feedthrough conductor attached to the coupling member and extending through the feedthrough hole of the capacitor, and means for sealing the feedthrough hole. One embodiment provides a feedthrough assembly which includes a plug having a hole and a feedthrough conductor mounted within the hole. The feedthrough conductor has a diameter approximately equal to or larger than the

15 plug hole diameter, thus sealing the feedthrough hole without requiring any excess hardware. Among other advantages, the relatively uncomplicated feedthrough structure of the exemplary embodiments provides for easier manufacturing and more reliable capacitors.

The embodiments described above are intended only to illustrate and teach

20 one or more ways of practicing or implementing the present invention, not to restrict its breadth or scope. The actual scope of the invention, which embraces all ways of practicing or implementing the teachings of the invention, is defined only by the following claims and their equivalents.